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Defendant Applera Corporation respectfully submits the following Objections to Evidence submitted by Plaintiff Megan Kelly in support of her pending motion for partial summary judgment, set for hearing before The Honorable Maxine M. Chesney, Courtroom 7, at 9:00 a.m. on July 25, 2008. Defendant moves to strike all such purported "evidence" from the Court's record.

This Court's Local Rule 7-5(b) provides that "An affidavit or declarations may contain only facts, must conform as much as possible to the requirements of FRCivP 56(e), and must avoid conclusions and argument. Any statement made upon information or belief must specify the basis therefor. An affidavit or declaration not in compliance with this rule may be stricken in whole or in part." As demonstrated below, Plaintiff's evidence, consisting of her own declaration as well as her misstatements of other record evidence in her motion for partial summary judgment, runs afoul of this rule. Her testimony is unsupported and is both conclusory and argumentative and should be excluded. FTC v. Publishing Clearing House, Inc., 1997 U.S. App. LEXIS 6698, *8 (9th Cir. 1997), ("A conclusory, self-serving affidavit, lacking detailed facts and any supporting evidence, is insufficient to create a genuine issue of material fact."); see also Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002) ("self-serving declarations uncorroborated by other testimony do not create genuine issue of material fact").

Moreover, Plaintiff's evidence contradicts her own prior sworn deposition testimony. It is widely established that "Where a party's self-serving declarations contradict credible discovery admissions and purport to impeach that party's own prior sworn testimony, they should be disregarded." Archdale v. American Internat. Specialty Lines Ins. Co., 154 Cal. App. 4th 449, 473 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 2007). As this Court confirmed, "A party cannot create an issue of fact by presenting testimony through a declaration that contradicts previous sworn testimony, such as at a deposition." Waddy v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9719 (N.D. Cal. 1994).

Declaration of Plaintiff Megan Kelly I.

OBJECTIONS TO EVIDENCE

Page 2, Lines 3-5: "Each and every time one of my doctors provided me with a written continuation of my leave status, I notified my direct supervisor, Jonathon [sic] Laosiri, by leaving a voice mail message for him."

Applera objects to this statement on the ground that it contradicts Plaintiff's own deposition testimony. In her deposition on February 11, 2008, Ms. Kelly testified that she could not estimate

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1	SUSTAINED(Grounds:) OVERRULED
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3	Page 2, Lines 6-10: "Upon information and belief, each of UNUM's communications to me was cc'd to Applera, so that Applera was at all times also aware of my continuing disability
4	status through UNUM."
5	Plaintiff fails to explain the basis for her statement made on "information and belief," as
6	required by Local Rule 7-5(b), and provides no support, other than her own opinion, for this
7	statement. In fact the evidence in the record - documents produced by Unum in response to
8	Applera's subpoena – show that there was extensive correspondence between Unum and Ms. Kelly
9	to which Applera was not a party, in direct contradiction to her statement. Thus, Plaintiff's statement
10	remains wholly unsupported and as such, it is inadmissible and should be disregarded.
11	Furthermore, Plaintiff's statement fails to satisfy the requirement of Federal Rule of Civil
12	Procedure 56(e) that she "set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." This
13	statement is merely unsubstantiated speculation, conjecture and assertion which fails to set forth
14	specific facts to identify how Applera could have been "at all times" aware of her status "through
15	UNUM." Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 56(e). Again, as Plaintiff's statement fails to set forth specific facts, it
16	is inadmissible and should be disregarded.
17	SUSTAINED(Grounds:) OVERRULED
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19	Page 2, Lines 11-12: "Prior to Dr. Al-Shaikh's issuance of work restrictions to me on January 20, 2006, he and I discussed what my job as associate production chemist at Applera
20	entailed."
21	Applera objects to this statement on the ground that it misstates the record by misconstruing
	Dr. Al-Shaikh's testimony. Quite simply, Plaintiff's self-serving statement and perversion of the
22	evidence cannot be used to create a material dispute of fact. As Dr. Al-Shaikh testified in his
23	deposition, he does not remember whether or not he discussed Ms. Kelly's job with her before he
24	released her to return to work:
25	Q: Okay. And do you remember if you discussed her job with her before writing
26	that note, sort of, you know, asking what are the job duties?
27	A: I don't remember. I mean, normally I would do that, but I don't recall that

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Page 4, Lines 17-19: "Mr. Laosiri testified that he had never heard the term 'interactive process' and had no idea what that meant. He also didn't have a good understanding of

he "had no idea" what the phrase "interactive process" means. He simply indicated that he had not heard of the term interactive process, (Laosiri Depo. 26:11-12), which is not the same thing as understanding what the phrase means.

In fact, when asked for his understanding of the term, Mr. Laosiri expressed a very reasonable layman's understanding of the term:

Do you have an understanding of what the phrase essential functions of a job Q: means?

Mr. Paetkau: Objection. Vague and ambiguous; lacks foundation; and to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion.

Q: What's your understanding?

It's what is required to do a job. A:

(Laosiri Depo. 26:11-18; 27:3-4.)

OBJECTIONS TO EVIDENCE

Similarly, Plaintiff's argument that Mr. Laosiri "didn't have a good understanding of 'reasonable accommodation'" again mischaracterizes Mr. Laosiri's testimony and is simply an expression of Plaintiff's opinion. Contrary to Plaintiff's assertion, Mr. Laosiri set forth a very reasonable layman's understanding of the term:

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Q: Do you have an understanding of what the team reasonable accommodation means?

A: Yes.

Q: What's your understanding of what that term means?

Mr. Paetkau: Objection to the extent it calls for a legal conclusion. You can answer if you understand.

A: A reasonable accommodation is, if I have a job that I could provide to someone that, you know – that could be comfortable at a job, then I could – then I will, you know, find a job for them. If they can't stand for too long, I would make an accommodation that they could sit down maybe five minute or ten minute, whatever is required.

(Laosiri Depo. 25:9-25.)

OBJECTIONS TO EVIDENCE

In addition, Mr. Laosiri's answers to Plaintiff's counsel's questions about the meaning of the terms "interactive process" and "reasonable accommodation" are inadmissible because, as noted by Applera's counsel's objections on the record, those questions call for legal conclusions. Because Ms. Kelly misstates and mischaracterizes the deposition testimony of Mr. Laosiri, and because the questions eliciting such testimony call for impermissible legal conclusions, this evidence should be disregarded.

SUSTAINED _____(Grounds: ______) OVERRULED _____

Page 4, Lines 21-22: "Mr. Laosiri also didn't have any understand [sic] as to Applera's process for determining reasonable accommodations for employees with disabilities.

Plaintiff misstates and grossly over-generalizes Mr. Laosiri's testimony. Mr. Laosiri did not testify that he had no understanding as to Applera's process for determining reasonable accommodations for employees with disabilities. To the contrary, he testified at length that as soon as he received a call from Ms. Kelly in which she informed him of her work restrictions, he immediately conveyed that information to people who would collaborate with him to determine whether or not Ms. Kelly could safely return to work with accommodations. In addition, Mr.

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